#### Mitchtield Enquirer : PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY HENRY ADAMS.

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fore the expiration of the year.

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Commissoners'
All communications must be post paid.

## COUGHS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS.

THE public are respectfully informed that AN-DERSON'S COUGH DROP'S and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of coughs, colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicire had produced no favorable efthe use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicire had produced no favorable effect, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but a few but what will be greatly relieved by hem. Scarcely a case of coughs, colds, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this healing balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
In the spring of 1818, Mr Eleazor Harris, a man in indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year, was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then most commonly blood. His cough was so severe and incessant that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor, compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three weeks, (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor.

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

GAIUS STEBBINS.

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe, co. N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with a pain in the breast, difficulty of breathieg, &c. that my life was despaired of and given up as incurable by a council of five physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life.

ROBERT KIDNEY.

Rochester, March 11, 1828.

Beware of Imposition.

This valuable medicine is counterfeited. Purchasers must be particular, and ask for ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS prepared by JAMES MELLEN, and also see that the bottles are stamped in the glass J. Mellen, instead of I. Miller. For sale by W. & S. BUELL, Litchfield, and also sold by druggists gener-

# Pioneer Line.



# Daily Line from Litchfield to Hartford.

EAVES Litchfield every morning (Sundays excepted,) at 8 o'clock, and arives in Hartford at 4 o'clock. Leaves Hartord every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, and arrives in Litchfield at 1.-Ionday, Wednesday, and Friday. via Northeld, Plymouth, Bristol, and Farmington, to lartford : returns from Hartford on the same oute the next days. Tuesday, Thursday, nd Saturday, from Litchfield via Harwinon, Burlington, Farmington, to Hartford .eturns from Hartford on the same route the ollowing days.

### FOR NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leaves Litchfield Monday, Wednesday, nd Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock, via Wood. bury, Oxford, and Derby, to New-Haven. J. PARKS, Proprietor. Litchfield, Dec. 25, 1828.

Litchfield county, ss. Superior Court, February Ann McCourt, UPON the petition of Ann McCourt, shewing to this Court, that she was lawfully narried to one Andrew McCourt, on the 29th Andrew McCourt. lay of April, A.D. 1821; and that on or about he first day of January, A. D. 1823, the said Andrew McCourt wilfully deserted her, without eause, and has ever since continued his aforesaid desertion, and has not furnished the said Ann with any support, or performed any of the duties of the marriage contract; and praying that she the said Ann McCourt may be divorced from

the said Andrew McCourt. ordered, That the aforesaid petition be continued to the next term of this Court, to be holden at Litchfield, within and for the county of Litchfield, on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1829, at which time and place the said Andrew McCourt, if he see cause, may appear, and be heard.

By the Court,

FREDERICK WOLCOTT

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB-PRINTING

#### AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.

Be most exceedingly careful to gather all the apples, pears, cherries, &c. which fall prematurely from your trees, and are technically called windfalls, and boil them for your swine, bury them a little this side of the centre of gravity, or so dispose of them as to destroy the worms they contain; otherwise the plague of worm fruit will, for aught that I know to the contrary, be entailed on you and your heirs forever .-Your hogs will fatten faster if you give them every day or two a little charcoal.-They will take a quantum sufficit of it as a medicine to neutralize the acid of their stomachs, and you have only to place it where they can get it and every hog will Farmer. be his own doctor, and charge nothing for fees. If you feed your hogs with old corn you will soak, boil, or grind it, otherwise a part of it will never be digested. Their food will go farther if permitted to ferment till it has a sweetish taste, but should be given to them before it becomes deciyour pocket for your money to escape from, as a drain to lead away the wash of your barnyard. True, it may spread over your grass land, and do some good, but it will give a flood of manure to some part, a scanty rill to other parts, and some will go to enrich the hay, &c.

BUDDING STONED FRUIT.

Mr. Fessenden: With pleasure I answer the inquiries of your correspondent, a "Lover of Good Fruit," relative to budding " on stoned fruit," in the spring.

In the spring of 1828, when the sap was in active motion, and as soon as the bark would easily separate from the wood, (the day not recollected) I took a few buds from an old rareripe and placed them in the usual way of T budding, into young peach trees, one year old, cutting off the stocks, about three inches above the inoculation. I succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations, and do not now recollect, that I lost a single bud. The trees grew well and have a thrifty appearance. I also at the same time, by way of experiment, however, took from a peach tree a few cuttings or scions, 3 or 4 inches in length, having 3 or 4 good buds on each, & grafted them into some peach stocks of one year's growth, in the following manner:strong wind. The vegetative process was not so far advanced in the buds and scions used as that in the stocks.

This is the first and all the knowledge that I ever had of budding "on stoned fruit" in the spring; and I consider it an acquisition of some importance, as sometimes the bud of the summer inoculation are destroyed by the succeeding winter, or by insects, in which case the trees may be rebudded in the spring and little or no time lost as to their growth.

R. GREEN. Mansfield, Jan. 20, 1828.

PEACH TREES.

Wherever you go, you hear complaints that these valuable trees are dying, and numerous receipts to preserve them have all proved useless. I feel it therefore, a duty I owe to our country, to give publicity to a simple remedy which I have proved efficacious for many years.

Let the ground be removed from the bottom of the fruit tree, as deep as any flame, and that, baffled in its honorable worms can be traced in the bark (and these often lie secreted much deeper than the bark would indicate;) they must however be all picked out: when a composition of one measure of tar, and three measures of life. soap fat, or grease of any kind, warmed at this result I should not repine. Accustogether, must be freely applied to the wounded parts and about six inches round the stalk or body of the tree; after a few days return the earth, and if there be any injury to the body or limbs clean off the gum, and apply the same composition For the moral offence, I have to answer to

Trimming Fruit Trees .- If you wish to preserve your orchards, and not have the trees rotting before full grown, by which the fruit is so materially injured; take a little pains in cutting off large limbs. Let it be done close to the body, & then with a sharp broad chisel, pare it smooth, a little rising in the middle, then apply a compound of boiling tar and plaster-paris or brickdust, with about one fourth part finely pounded charcoal—the last however is not essential. This must be so thick, when hot, as to spread like a plaster over the part, and the young bark will continue torical air. to grow under it, until finally it throws all off, and leaves no trace of amputation.

Danbury Rec.

The best way to obtain good seed, is to will not be so large, as those at some distance from it; but the seed will be better and produce fruit sooner. Much of the seed that is planted, is from cucumbers will a Newman, the victim of your unbridled passion, was but shortly before the compassion, was but shortly before the compassion of this offence, the object of your convention of this offence, the object of your convention of the compassion of this offence, the object of your convention of the compassion of the compassio

from the root-the first and best being, generally, picked for the table.

The same observations, with a little variation, are applicable to Peas, Beans, and the transition from one licentious passion tain age," and which, by the bye, is the Squashes. If we wish for early peas, to another, and that vice is so all-absormost uncertain in some respects of any age beans, cucumbers, and squashes, we must select the seed which is produced nearest to the root, or the first that comes to perfection. One great cause by which many 'run out" their vegetable production is the inattention to the goodness of seed. Better give 50 cents for an ounce of good seed, than plant the poor free of cost.

The Russia Cucumber is early, well flavored and productive. They should be in order to preserve their purity .- N. E.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21.

The Court of Over and Terminer was opened this morning, for the purpose of passing the sentence of the law upon Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashiere, who stood severally convicted of the crime of dedly sour. You may as well have a hole in Murder. Johnson's demeanor was grave and collected. He was very decently and respectably attired. It is difficult to describe the expressions of his countenance. He seemed broken, but not contrite in spirit; and while anguish of mind was apparent, it was not seemingly of that character which is the beginning of true repentance. The woman, however, was just the reverse in her deportment and appearance, and as soon as she was brought into court, she appeared considerably distressed and wept with great apparent emotion. But her tears were dried before the court came in; and she listened to her sentence with perfect composure, though with due solemnity. She is a good looking young woman, with but a shade of the olive complexion, dark lustrous eyes, and rather an agreeable expression of countenance.

The sentence of Johnson was pronounced first. On the usual question being put, " If he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced according to law?" he addressed the

Court as follows: If your Honor please-I am asked, " what have I to say, why judgment of death should not be pronounced upon me?" To this, I reply, to the judgment of the law, norming. A jury of my country has year's growth, in the following manner:— pronounced me Guilty; and there remains First cut the scions on one side sloping no discretion with the court, but to proto a point about an inch and a half, and nounce upon me the sentence of the law. proceed in the mode of T budding, and But to the judgment of the world, I have lastly cut off the stock about three inches much to say. I have been convicted of a above the insertion of the scion. These I crime, the bare recital of which causes hulost except one, which did well and grew manity to shudder;—and it is a duty I vigorously, but was at last broken off by a owe to myself, while living, and to my memory when dead, that the circumstances of my offence should be fully explained.

Before entering into this detail, I must take this public opportunity, in the name of that Omniscient and All Merciful Being, who will hereafter pronounce His judgment, alike upon my judges and myself, of disclaiming any knowledge of the transaction of that fatal 20th of November.

I do not mean to impugn the decision of the jury; -the movements of the mind were beyond their power to penetrate; and hard as is my fate, I humbly bow to their verdict.

I cannot here enter fully into the details of my intimacy with the unfortunate cause of my own present awful situation. Duped and betrayed as I have been, into sorrow, despair, and lastly involuntary crime, I am unwilling, while living, to indulge in unavailing reproaches.

In life the deceased was the object of my tenderest affection,—an affection that her own unkind conduct seemed but to inpurposes—expelled reason from her throne -and in its absence, led to the commission of the offence for which I am now to satisfy the offended community, by my own Was I conscious of any moral guilt, tomed throughout my life to respect the law, I have not now to learn that the blood of the murderer is alike a propitiatory sacrifice to the laws of God and man. Convicted of the legal crime, I know my fate. my conscience and my God; and that innate monitor tells me, that I stand before this court and this community a legal, but not a moral murderer.

To my counsel, who have so ably though vainly managed my defence, I tender my warmest thanks.

Of the Court, I have but one request to make-that the period allowed me, to prepare for my impending fate, may be, as long as the law will permit.

His manner was firm and collected : his articulation deliberate and distinct; and he delivered himself with a studied ora-

Mis Honor Judge Irving then pronounced his sentence as follows: Richard Johnson, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country, of one of

the greatest crimes a human being can per-

which are allowed to ripen, 2, 3, or 4 feet has enkindled those furious passions, which a character as no one will undertake to have plunged you into guilt, and have ter- study, and few of course can describe. minated in your destruction. You stand a melancholy proof how speedy can be bing in its nature that he who gives himself in the whole three score and ten. You to its indulgence will eventually be led on may see her, in imagination at least, beto deeds of the greatest depravity.

The object for several years of your improper pursuit has at last perished by your hand. She has been hurried by you out schooner on the gibe. But wind, snow, of existence, without time allowed to her mud and water, are no more to her, than a for preparation. Her children, some of whom are of very tender years, and who were entirely dependant upon her, have planted at some distance from other species | been deprived by you of their earthly support, and are now cast upon the world orphans and destitute.

I mention not these painful circumstances to harass your feelings, deeply as I trust they must be afflicted by these consequences of your crime. I dwell upon them for a better purpose. I would awaken your mind to a sense of its situation, with the hope of leading you to contrition. It is one of the most consoling principles of our religion, that however great are our offences, forgiveness will await the conhe is just.

The character which was testified of you on your trial, was that of being indusrious in your habits, upright in your deal--that you had been brought up to a reputable business, and which you was dililife, had you only kept a vigilant guard up-on your conduct, you had every thing to hope. The indulgence in one vice has blasted these expectations-has hurried you into the commission of an enormous crime, and has left you miserable and desyou. The yielding to such hope, will only beguile your mind from that serious reis able to console and to sustain you.

The sentence of the Court is, that you Richard Johnson, be taken hence to the prison from which you last came, and from thence on Thursday, the seventh day of May next, to the place of execution, and Constantinople, usually three or four tothat there, between the hours of seven in gether. The Bazars or covered markets the forenoon and twelve at noon, you be are full of them; they go forth a shopping hung by the neck till you are dead. May in pleasant mornings, like the ladies of God prepare you for that awful event, and other countries. They conceal their mild have mercy on your soul.

Catharine Cashiere, the colored girl, was then requested to stand up, and the Clerk put the usual question. She replied faintly, that she had nothing to say .-The sentence of the court was then pronounced by Judge Edwards, that she be Gaz. executed at the same time as Johnson.

### THE MONTHS.

"We be a familie of sisters,
Of divers age and countenances,—
Down from the old-maid sneer, that blisters,
To matron's smiles and bridal glances.
Now if ye'll listen to our dittie,
We'll tell you how our life is keeping; If ye will not,—the more's the pittie, Ye'll lose an hour or two of—sleet

January is an old spinster, with a head gray as an icicle, and a hooked nose. She cannot be called cross-eyed; yet she has that kind of "ocular indecision," which causes the direction of the lines of diverge, and form what is called in geometry an obtuse angle. By this means she can keep a good look out, both to the leeward and windward, and that without any interruption to the frozen gravity of her situation, by turning to the right or left. She never says much, and keeps her wheel eternally buzzing, and the lint and fragments of her broken threads fly about like chaff from a fanning mill. If any body ever makes her smile, it is their own good fortune and importunity they have to thank street, after closing the doors last evening, for it. She may be made sociable too; discovered two men on the opposite side of but it is as much as all her conversation is the street, so situated that his suspicions but it is as much as all her conversation is worth; and it does happen, ence perhaps in an age, that when any remarkably interesting object is presented to her inspection, the optical machinery of her upper story involuntarily brings both her eyes to bear at once upon it, and then she looks like other folks. But such a phenomenon lasts but a short time, and she relapses into the same silent, phlegmatic mood as be-

February is a little modest charmer, with " Eye as blue as heaven,"

and she sits day after day, with her finger upon her lip, in one of those half-melancholy reveries which makes dreams almost petrate. Instigated by evil passions, you real, and reality almost a dream. She is

March is a tall strapping wench, who has passed the age which Byron calls "a cermay see her, in imagination at least, between a snow bank and the street gutter, with all her wardrobe thrown aback and shivering in the cold, like the sails of a pigeon shot to a ship of the line. Then look out for a broad-side of tittle tattle at some one's reputation. Then you may see her sharp nose and chin, either of which would put the eye of a musquite in jeopardy, grow suddenly red and fiery like the cheek of an inveterate brandy drinker .-Then she puts on a look of mysterious charity; and declines speaking her thoughts, out of a spirit of pretended forbearance; but ends with the arch look and " I know," like Bembie and Frizzle Head. Oh March! what music she carries around her. Mud splashing, wind whistling by day, and rain pattering and catterwauling by night. What a cosmetic is her breath; enough to brighttrite, and that our Maker is as merciful as en down the complexion of the sweet hue of a glazed gingerbread. What comfort and solid pleasure in travelling as long as you can stand, with wet feet; then to go to bed with a sore throat and the ear ache, ings, and kind in your general deportment and after a sleepless night to get up coughing like an asthmatick pump. " It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," says gently pursuing for a livelihood. Young in the old saw: but to whom does the wind of March bring any good ? The physician, perhaps, and no one else in our opinion. Catskill Recorder.

The Turks .- Mr. Brewer, the American Missionary, thinks the Turkish character, olate. While we pity you, public justice as exhibited in common life, is viewed by requires that you be held up an example most persons in too unfavorable a light. and warning to others. We would enjoin His account of their manners, customs, &c. you not to be misled by the hope of esca-differs from that of Dr. Walsh and other ping the fate which must so soon await writers. He attributes the extertions, barbarities and cruelties practised in Turkey to the judges, pachas, governors, and sol-diers, who are rapacious and merciless. flection which your present situation most diers, who are rapacious and merciless. solemnly requires. What is left to you of The common people are mild, honest, hoslife, is too short to be passed otherwise than pitable and temperate, and treat the aged in humble preparation for your future state.

Let your thoughts be anxiously devoted to your religious duties; and while every thing is failing you here, let your reliance in penitence in humility of soul, be placed

with respect, and the unfortunate with compassion. The practice of eating opium does not exist to any considerable extent; Mr. Brewer says he has seen tens of thousands of Turks, and never observed upon Him, who, in the deepest extremity, one making use of that drug. Females of doubtful character are not permitted to reside in cities, but are sent to the Greek and languid features in a great degree, with two cotton handkerchiefs bound about the head. They appear to be as industrious and amiable as other females, who enjoy not the elevating, softening and purifying influence of the gospel.—Hamp.

> Rochester.-By a recent census of this village, it is acertained that it contains nearly fourteen thousand inhabitants; being an increase, during the last year, of about 8000! The progress, in wealth, and population, of this "city of the wild," is indeed astonishing. There are already in operation, thirteen flouring mills, containing fifty seven run of stone—capable of manufacturing more than 800,000 barrels of flour annually .- On-

Contempt of Court,-On Saturday last while the Court of Oyer and Terminer was sitting, the tail of a coat was picked up and taken to the Police Office. About an hour which causes the direction of the lines of afterwards, one of the Jurors applied to the vision, instead of approaching to a focus, to Magistrates and stated that his coat had been cut. He observed, that while making his way through the crowd in leaving the court, he felt some one at his pocket, in which he had valuable papers,—and fearing that they might be lost, transferred them to his hat. It was not until he had nearly reached home that he discerned his loss. It is supposed that the villain who accomplished the act, must have done it for securing the contents of the pocket; but on being disappointed, drop-ped it on the ground.—Jour. of Com.

The porter of the stores No. 122 Pearl were excited, and he determined to have an eye on them. They soon moved off to Wall street, when one of them took a hand cart and returned to near the spot from whence they had started; but finding that they were watched, they retreated. After a little searching, the porter discovered a bale of goods thrown down the steps leading to a basement room, and covered by a barrel.

This bale of goods the villains had stolen, and were making arrangements to carry off, but in consquence of the porter's care, the rightful owner can recover his property on applica-tion at the store above mentioned.—Ib.

The Newspapers.—One cent a day careful-ly saved from the earnings of the peocest of our laboring class of citizens, would be more